[Hon ble Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

General Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Post-war Reconstruction Fund etc., which are not repayable aggregate at all Rs. 27·4 crores. Against this liability, as the total assets amount to Rs. 29·9 crores including the Capital outlay of Rs. 8·5 crores on Reproductive works which are real assets and were accounted for as such till 1115, though classified under capital expenditure not charged to revenue in subsequent years. The total assets thus exceed the liabilities by Rs 2·5 crores. The above assets do not, however, include our capital outlay on the Kodayar Project. With the discharge of the special loans, the Government's public debt is Rs. 350 lakhs which is only 40 per cent of the capital outlay on productive schemes. Our debt position is therefore satisfactory.

Ways and Means.

The transactions of the current year under Revenue, capital and debt heads are expected to result in a net addition of Rs. 271 lakhs to the closing balance for 1122, the year ending with a closing cash balance of Rs. 259 lakhs. Adding to this the net result of the transactions of the next year amounting to Rs. 123 lakhs, the cash balance at the close of 1124 is expected to stand at Rs. 382 lakhs.

With these words, I commend the Budget Estimates for the acceptance of the House. I hope the Hon'ble members will give their whole-hearted support to the proposals contained therein. Before I conclude, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my indebtedness to my colleagues in the Cabinet for the help they have given me in framing the Budget Estimates.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 12·45 P. M.

The House reassembled after lunch at 2 O'clock, with the President in the chair.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: The member in charge of the Travancore Prohibition Bill may introduce the Bill.

HON'BLE MR. G. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I rise to introduce the Travancore Prohibition Bill and in doing so I wish to make a few observations. Honourable Members will no doubt be aware that the law of Prohibition has been enforced for some time in the various Provinces of the Indian Union and that steps have been taken to introduce prohibition in some of the Indian States also including the Mysore State. Prohibition has been, for quite a long time one of the major items in the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress and of the Travancore State Congress and other similar organisations. Now that the Travancore State Congress has become responsible for the administration of Travancore the members will agree that it is only proper that we now move further time in introducing prohibition in Travancore also. Moreover there is country wide, almost unanimous support for pro-

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